

PEKING REVIEW

39

September 26, 1975

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報

**Chairman Mao Meets Viet Nam Party and
Government Delegation Led by
Comrade Le Duan**

**Chairman Mao Meets Former British
Prime Minister Heath**

***Third World Struggle Against Hegemony
In the Economic Sphere***

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Chairman Mao Meets Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Le Duan



COMRADE Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, on the afternoon of September 24 met with the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation with Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, as its leader, and Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the

V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, as its deputy leader.

Present at the meeting were the members of the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation; Ly Ban, Alternate Member of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee

(Continued on p. 4.)

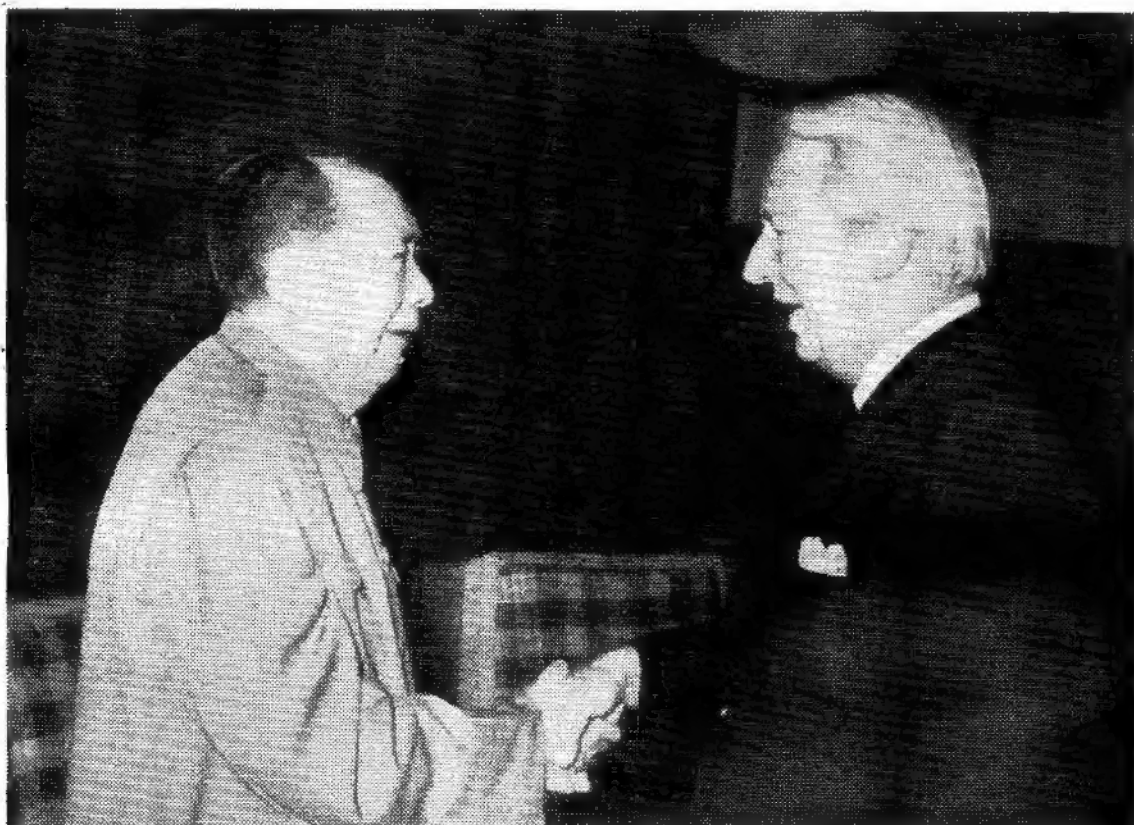
September 26, 1975

Chairman Mao Meets Former British Prime Minister Heath

CHAIRMAN Mao Tsetung on the morning of September 21 met and had a friendly talk with Edward Heath, Former British Prime Minister.

British Ambassador to China E. Youde attended the meeting.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Wang Hai-jung and Deputy Department Director of the Foreign Ministry Tang Wen-sheng were present.



(Continued from p. 3.)

and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the D.R.V.N. Government; Nguyen Trong Vinh, Alternate Member of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee and D.R.V.N. Ambassador to China; Nguyen Co Thach, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the D.R.V.N. Government; and Nguyen Van Kha, Vice-Chairman of the Economic and Planning Committee of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee.

When Comrade Le Duan arrived at the meeting hall, Comrade Mao Tsetung had a warm handshake and embrace with him and extended a hearty welcome to

him coming at the head of the Party and government delegation on its visit to China. After shaking hands with all the distinguished Vietnamese guests, Comrade Mao Tsetung had a cordial conversation with Comrades Le Duan and Le Thanh Nghi in an atmosphere full of friendly sentiments. After the conversation, Chairman Mao saw the guests to the door of the meeting hall.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Foreign Minister Wang Hai-jung and Deputy Department Directors Liang Feng and Tang Wen-sheng.

Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation Visits China

THE Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam with Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee, as its leader and Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government, as its deputy leader, arrived in Peking from Hanoi by special plane on September 22.

There was a ceremonious and warm welcome at the airport. The delegation has come to China on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Government of the People's Republic of China.

The distinguished Vietnamese guests were greeted at the airport by Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Yao Wen-yuan, Member of the Political

Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council; Wang Tung-hsing, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; Wu Teh, Member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; and Ulanfu, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the N.P.C. Standing Committee, and several thousand people from the capital.

Peking was immersed in a friendly atmosphere of fraternal sentiments between the people of China and Viet Nam. People in the capital rejoiced at the visit of the Vietnamese comrades-in-arms shortly after victory was won in their national-liberation war. Red palace lanterns hung on Tien An Men rostrum, and there were strings of colourful bunting and the national flags of China and the

D.R.V.N. over the eastern and western sections of Changan Boulevard. Huge streamers trailing from tall buildings carried the following slogans in Chinese and Vietnamese: "A warm welcome to the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation!" "A warm welcome to Comrade Le Duan!" "Salute the heroic Vietnamese people!" "Long live the great friendship between the people of China and Viet Nam!" and "Long live the great unity of the people of the whole world!"

At 3 p.m., the special plane carrying the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation landed at Peking Airport which was flying the national flags of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam and China. A grand welcome ceremony was held at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of the two countries, Le Duan, Le Thanh Nghi and other Vietnamese comrades reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army in the company of leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government.

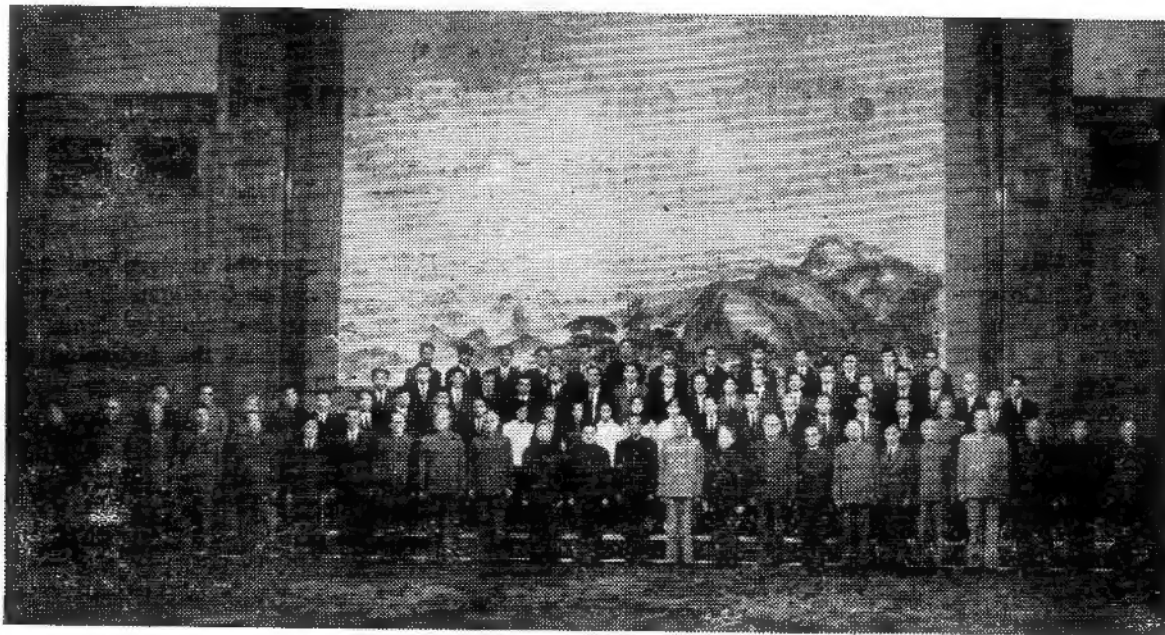
When the comrades on the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation went round to meet the welcoming crowds, people waved bouquets and colourful ribbons and cheered and danced to extend warm greetings to the delegation. Armed militiamen and women of the capital saluted their Vietnamese comrades-in-arms. Le Duan and other comrades kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council gave a grand banquet in the evening to warmly welcome the distinguished Vietnamese guests.

Present at the banquet were Chinese Party and state leaders Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-



Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation receives a warm welcome at Peking Airport.



Chinese Party and state leaders meet the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation.

nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh and Ulanfu.

Attending were Phoumi Vongvichit, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao Patriotic Front, Vice-Premier of the Lao Provisional National Union Government and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Tiao Souk Vongsack, Member of the L.P.F. Central Committee and Minister of Information, Propaganda and Tourism of the P.N.U.G.; and Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Speaking at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of China and Viet Nam, Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Le Duan warmly praised this great friendship and the brilliant victory of the Vietnamese national-liberation war. (For their speeches, see pp. 10 and 11.)

The same day Chinese Party and state leaders Chu Teh, Yeh Chien-ying, Teng Hsiao-ping, Yao Wen-yuan, Li Hsien-nien, Chen Hsi-lien, Chi Teng-kuei, Wang Tung-hsing, Wu Teh and Ulanfu met with delegation leader Le Duan, deputy leader

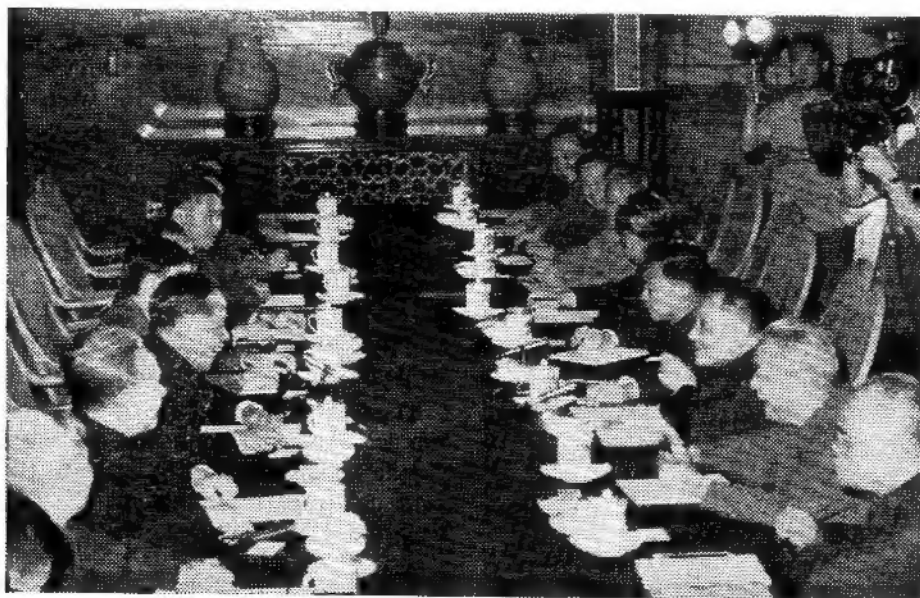
Le Thanh Nghi and other delegation members. The meeting took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, and Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the State Council, held talks with Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of V.N.W.P. Central Committee and Vice-Premier of the D.R.V.N. Government. The talks proceeded in a fraternal, cordial and friendly atmosphere.

"Renmin Ribao" Editorial

Renmin Ribao carried an editorial warmly welcoming the distinguished Vietnamese guests the day the delegation arrived in Peking.

The editorial said: "The great victory of the Vietnamese people and those won by the people of Cambodia and Laos provide yet another example for the people of the world that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big one. These victories are a mighty encouragement to all oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for liberation and are great contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the world."



Comrades Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien hold talks with Comrades Le Duan and Le Thanh Nghi.

The editorial pointed out: "At present, the people in the north are actively unfolding emulation drives, energetically rehabilitating and developing the national economy, vigorously promoting socialist construction and achieving one new success after another. The people in the south are overcoming all kinds of difficulties, striving to heal the wounds of war, continuing to carry out the tasks of the national-democratic revolution, eliminating the remnant forces of imperialism and its lackeys, consolidating revolutionary political power, providing the people with a secure life, and achieving gratifying results. The Chinese people rejoice from the bottom of their hearts in the tremendous achievements of the Vietnamese people, and hope that the Vietnamese people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition will continuously overcome the obstacles

on their road of advance and build Viet Nam into a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, mighty and prosperous country."

The *Renmin Ribao* editorial declared: "The present international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. The third world has become more awakened and powerful, advancing triumphantly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. Countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution — this has become a historical trend in our epoch which no force can resist. Whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the world surely belongs to the people and its future is infinitely bright.

"China and Viet Nam are neighbours linked by mountains and

rivers. The Chinese and Vietnamese people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. In the protracted revolutionary struggles, our two peoples have always sympathized with and supported and encouraged each other, thus cementing a profound fraternal friendship. It is our sincere hope that this friendship will continue to be consolidated and developed. The Chinese people will, as always, actively contribute their share to strengthening the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people. We are convinced that the current visit to China by the Viet Nam Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Le Duan will make new contributions to further consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the two Parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Viet Nam."

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Visits Korea

THE Delegation of the Communist Party of China with Chang Chun-chiao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, as its leader and Keng Piao, Member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, as its deputy leader, arrived in Pyongyang on September 21 for a friendly visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In the evening, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a banquet to warmly welcome the Delegation of the Chinese Communist Party.

Yang Hyong Sop, Member of the Political Committee and Secretary of the W.P.K. Central Committee, and Comrade Chang Chun-chiao spoke at the banquet.

Yang Hyong Sop said: "The communists and peoples of our two countries have long been sharing weal and woe, and have cemented a flesh-and-blood relationship."

He said: "The militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the Parties and peoples of Korea and China, fostered and nurtured by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Chinese people's great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung can withstand all storms and difficulties, an indestructible friendship and unity that will remain radiant for thousands of years.

"The friendship between our two Parties and two peoples is an unbreakable friendship between class brothers, a voluntary, solid friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms based on complete equality and independence, an eternal friendship of genuinely revolutionary people

resolved to thoroughly destroy imperialism and carry the revolution through to the end."

Praising the Chinese people for their achievements, Yang Hyong Sop said: "All these great transformations in China are the result of the wise leadership of Comrade Mao Tsetung, the founder and leader of the Communist Party of China and the great leader of the Chinese people, and of the Communist Party of China.

"It is precisely by adhering to the Party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism formulated by their great leader Comrade Mao Tsetung and by continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat that the Chinese people have made such brilliant achievements."

Referring to the situation in the Korean Peninsula, he said: "The supreme national task confronting the Korean people is to compel the U.S. troops occupying south Korea to withdraw, and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"The entire Korean people in both the south and the north will carry out a vigorous struggle to implement the three principles and five-point programme for the reunification of the fatherland put forward by the great leader Kim Il Sung, smash the 'two Koreas' plot hatched by splittists at home and abroad, and definitely reunify the divided fatherland."

Yang Hyong Sop said in conclusion: "The Korean and Chinese peoples will, as always, remain closely united under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and always fight shoulder to shoulder to defeat imperialism and win final victory for the cause of socialism."

In his speech, Comrade Chang Chun-chiao said: "First of all, on behalf of Comrade Mao Tsetung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, and on behalf of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese people, I extend the warmest greetings and highest respects to Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, to the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people."

He said: "The Workers' Party of Korea created and led personally by the Korean people's great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is the vanguard of the Korean proletariat. It was born in combat and has been advancing in battle. The 30 years of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea are years of applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete practice of the Korean revolution; they are years of leading the heroic Korean people in revolutionary struggle and in marching forward along the road of socialism, years of overcoming various difficulties and seizing one victory after another."

"Under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Workers' Party of Korea and the industrious and valiant Korean people have adhered to the Marxist-Leninist line, upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat,

won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and built their fatherland into a prosperous and thriving socialist country."

He said: "The Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people uphold proletarian internationalism, oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations and, supporting one another, unite in struggle with the people of various countries, particularly those of the third world. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations with more and more countries and has recently joined the movement of non-aligned countries. With her international prestige rising daily, she is playing an ever greater role in international affairs."

Chang Chun-chiao continued: "To realize the reunification of the fatherland, the Korean Workers' Party has put forward correct principles and reasonable propositions and led the Korean people to carry out an unrelenting struggle. The three principles of independent and peaceful reunification and the five-point programme to prevent national split and reunify the country put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung have pointed out the correct path for the reunification of Korea. The reunification of Korea should be realized on the basis of the principles and guiding lines advanced by Comrade Kim Il Sung."

He said: "The Chinese people strongly condemn the U.S. Government and the Pak Jung Hi clique for pursuing a 'two Koreas' policy and firmly oppose all attempts to freeze and perpetuate the division of Korea. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people have always supported the just struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for reunification of the fatherland and resolutely support the Korean people's demand for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea and the settlement of their own problem by themselves. We firmly believe that

under the leadership of the workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people will surely be able to overcome all outside interference and achieve reunification of the fatherland."

Chang Chun-chiao said: "The Parties of China and Korea are fraternal Marxist-Leninist Parties and the peoples of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. The common revolutionary struggle and the great revolutionary ideal have closely linked our two Parties and our two peoples together. The great friendship and revolutionary unity between the Parties and peoples of China and Korea are founded on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism; they are created and fostered personally by Comrade Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, and Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, and are indestructible. The recent official visit of the Korean Government and Party Delegation personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung to our country was a tremendous encouragement to the Chinese people. We will never forget the enormous assistance and precious support of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people to our revolutionary cause over a long period of time. The Communist Party of China and the Chinese people will for ever stand with the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, and fight for our common revolutionary cause through to the end."

Papua New Guinea Independence Greeted

Premier Chou En-lai sent a message on September 16 to Prime Minister Michael Thomas Somare greeting the independence of Papua New Guinea and informing him of the Chinese Government's decision to recognize Papua New Guinea.

The message read in part: "On the occasion of the proclamation of the

independence of Papua New Guinea, I wish to extend, on behalf of the Government and people of the People's Republic of China, our warm congratulations to Your Excellency and, through you, to the Government and people of Papua New Guinea. I would like to take this opportunity to inform Your Excellency that the Chinese Government has decided to recognize Papua New Guinea. I am confident that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop daily.

"May the people of Papua New Guinea achieve new successes in their struggle to combat imperialism and colonialism and defend national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in the cause of building their country."

Pei Chien-chang, Official Representative of the Chinese Government and Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand, took part in Papua New Guinea independence celebrations in Port Moresby.

Edward Heath in Peking

During Edward Heath's stay in Peking, Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met with and gave a banquet for the British guest. They had a wide-ranging and frank exchange of views on the current international situation.

Heath and his party arrived in the capital on September 19. They left Peking for Japan on September 21.

Franz-Josef Strauss Concludes Visit

Franz-Josef Strauss, Chairman of the Christian Social Union of the Federal Republic of Germany, left Peking for home on September 19 after a four-day visit to China.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met and had a friendly talk with Strauss. Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua met and gave a banquet in honour of Strauss and his party. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Yao Yi-lin and Strauss and his party held talks on expanding bilateral trade.

The leader of the Christian Social Union visited China last January. His second visit to China, this time

he came at the invitation of the Chinese Council for the Promotion of International Trade to attend a F.R.G. technical exhibition.

Visit of Vice-President of Venezuelan Congress

Chu Teh, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation on September 21 with Dr. Oswaldo Alvarez Paz, Vice-President of the Congress of Venezuela, his wife and his party.

Vice-President Alvarez and the others came to China for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress which gave a banquet to welcome the Venezuelan guests.

Talks on Tanzania-Zambia Railway

The "Minutes of the Seventh Round of Talks on the Tanzania-Zambia Railway" between the Governments of China, Tanzania and Zambia, and three protocols were signed in Peking on September 18.

Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony. He met with the delegations of the Tanzanian and Zambian Governments the same day.

The two delegations arrived in Peking on September 15 for the talks and a friendly visit to China. Fang Yi, Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet that evening in honour of the guests from Africa. In their speeches at the banquet, both Minister Fang Yi and Tanzanian Minister A.C. Tandau, who spoke on behalf of the two delegations, mentioned the date, June 7 this year, pointing out with pleasure that it saw the track-laying completed. Minister Fang Yi said: In the past few years, very satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway under the concern of the leaders and Governments of the three countries and with the joint efforts by the peoples of the three countries. Helping each other and learning from each other, the engineering and technical personnel of China, Tanzania and Zambia have cemented a

profound friendship during the construction of the railway. This is an example of unity for struggle among the peoples of the third world countries.

Referring to the African situation, Minister Fang Yi said: "With common hatred for the enemy, the African people are supporting one another in their common struggle, presenting an excellent situation of unity against imperialism. Yet experience tells us that no reactionary forces will step down from the stage of history of their own accord and reconcile themselves to their defeat. The reactionaries habitually resort to the counter-revolutionary dual tactics of armed suppression and political deception. The revolutionary people must guard against this and be good at using revolutionary dual tactics to oppose counter-revolutionary dual tactics. Both fighting and negotiation should be tit for tat. Negotiations should be based on fighting."

Minister Tandau pointed out that the success in building the Tanzania-Zambia Railway is the common victory of the peoples of Tanzania, Zambia and China. He expressed the hope that the friendship forged among the peoples of the three countries in the course of constructing the railway will continue to grow. "Your struggle is our struggle. Your successes are our successes. We all belong to the third world. And by uniting together as we are doing, we will be able to fight our enemies together," he concluded.

Minister Tandau, leader of the Tanzanian Government Delegation, and Minister N.S. Mulenga, leader of the Zambian Government Delegation, gave a farewell banquet on the evening of September 18. They left Peking with their delegations the following day to visit other parts of China.

All U.S.-Chiang Armed Agents In Custody Released

As an expression of leniency, Chinese judicial organs have decided to release all 95 armed special agents

(Continued on p. 27.)

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

Respected Comrade Le Duan,

Respected Comrade Le Thanh Nghi,

Comrades and Friends,

The Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam led by Comrade Le Duan, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, has arrived in Peking today on an official friendly visit to China at our invitation. Coming to our country shortly after the complete victory of the Vietnamese people's national-liberation war, the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation has brought to the Chinese people the Vietnamese people's joy of victory and their fraternal friendship. On behalf of Chairman Mao Tsetung, the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to express warm welcome and high respects to Comrade Le Duan and all the other comrades on the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation.

Under the leadership of President Ho Chi Minh and the Viet Nam Workers' Party, the heroic Vietnamese people waged a protracted and courageous struggle for the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation and won one victory after another. In the last decade or more in particular, the Vietnamese people, defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, carried on the great war against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and finally defeated U.S. imperialism, overthrew the Nguyen Van Thieu puppet regime and won the liberation of the whole nation, thus opening a new page in the history of the Vietnamese revolution. By their valiant struggle and great victory, the Vietnamese people have given powerful inspiration and support to all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples fighting for their independence and liberation and made a major contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world combating imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The Chinese people heartily rejoice at the magnificent victory of the fraternal Vietnamese people and extend warm congratulations to them.

At the same time, we are happy to see that the Cambodian people, by relying on their own strength and waging a revolutionary war, have defeated U.S.

imperialism and its lackeys and overthrown the reactionary rule of the traitorous Lon Nol clique, thus winning the complete liberation of the whole nation. The Lao people, after conducting a protracted and arduous struggle, have finally driven out the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression and the ultra-Rightist reactionaries and established people's political power throughout the country. The great victories of the Vietnamese, Cambodian and Lao peoples are victories for the people's war in which they persisted, victories for the united struggle of the three Indochinese peoples and common victories for the people of the third world and the world as a whole. Their practical experience is another eloquent proof that, in the face of imperialist aggression, even a small and weak country can steadily expand its own forces, grow from weak to strong and finally win victory so long as it dares to take up arms, dares to fight and relies closely on the masses.

With triumphant pride, the fraternal Vietnamese people, carrying forward their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, are actively unfolding a labour emulation drive, striving to overcome the consequences of war, and rapidly rehabilitating and developing production in an effort to fulfil or overfulfil the state plan for 1975 and advance their cause of socialist construction. They have scored many new achievements in these endeavours. We believe that, in the new historical period, the Vietnamese people are sure to lead their revolution and construction to continuous new victories and realize President Ho Chi Minh's behest to rebuild Viet Nam and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions.

Comrades and friends,

Our present era is still the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution as defined by the great Lenin. All the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. The factors for both revolution and war are increasing. The contention between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more intense. The revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is surging forward like a torrential tide. In this international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven, the third world comprising the developing countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and

elsewhere has further strengthened its unity and grown ever stronger in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and become the main force of the current revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. The superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. Rapaciously seeking world hegemony, carrying on unbridled arms expansion and war preparations and subjecting other countries to aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder everywhere, they have committed no end of evils and ignominies. More and more people have come to see now that to combat superpower hegemonism is a vital task facing the people of all countries. China is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. We will stand unswervingly on the side of the third world countries and peoples and the people of all countries and, together with them, strengthen our unity and resolutely fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

Comrades and friends,

China and Viet Nam are fraternal socialist neighbours. There is a long-standing traditional friendship between our two peoples, that dates far back in history. The peoples of China and Viet Nam have all along encouraged and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism. The Chinese people have always treasured their revolutionary friendship with the Vietnamese people. To preserve and develop this friendship on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism is the common desire of our two peoples and is in keeping with their

fundamental interests. We will spare no effort in doing so. We believe that this friendly visit to China of the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation led by Comrade Le Duan will make a positive contribution to the enhancement of the friendship between China and Viet Nam. We wish complete success to the visit of the delegation.

Now, I propose a toast

to the great victories of the Vietnamese people and the Indochinese peoples,

to the fraternal friendship between the peoples of China and Viet Nam,

to the health and long life of President Ton Duc Thang,

to the health of Comrade Le Duan,

to the health of Comrade Truong Chinh and Comrade Pham Van Dong,

to the health of Comrade Le Thanh Nghi and all the other comrades on the Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation,

to the health of H.E. Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit,

to the health of H.E. Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends!

Comrade Le Duan's Speech

Respected Comrade Yeh Chien-ying,

Respected Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping,

Dear Leading Comrades of the Chinese Party and State,

Comrades and Friends in the Diplomatic Corps,

Comrades and Friends,

On behalf of the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, I would like to sincerely thank Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping, for his kind words with regard to the Vietnamese people's glorious revolutionary cause; I sincerely thank the Party Central Committee

and the Chinese Government and people for their grand and cordial welcome accorded to our delegation.

Today in this atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples, I would like first of all to express to Chairman Mao Tsetung, the great leader of the Chinese people, the respected friend of the Vietnamese people, to the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and to the 800 million Chinese people the noble sentiments and the militant solidarity of the entire Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.

Viet Nam and China are two neighbouring countries, with adjoining mountains and rivers. In the revolutionary struggle for the independence and freedom of their respective countries, our two peoples have been sharing weal and woe, going through thick and thin together.

Reviewing the Vietnamese people's hard struggle in the past half century, especially the 20 years of patriotic war against U.S. aggression, we have profound esteem for the great Chinese people, the close friends who have stood on the side of the Vietnamese people since the very first days of the Vietnamese revolution, and who for so many years have actively extended support and assistance to our struggle for national salvation and socialist construction, continuously encouraging us to march forward from victory to victory until today's complete and definitive victory. In the flames of this arduous and glorious revolutionary struggle, especially in the flames of the Vietnamese people's war against U.S. aggression for national salvation, the militant solidarity between our two Parties and peoples and our friendship between men who are "both comrades and brothers," solidarity and friendship forged by Chairman Mao Tsetung and President Ho Chi Minh, have been further steeled and tested, consolidated and developed.

The Vietnamese people will bear in mind for ever the profound fraternal sentiments, and great support and assistance that the Chinese Communist Party, Government and people have extended to the Vietnamese people during their long struggle. Today, once again, allow me on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, to express to the Chinese Communist Party, the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Chinese people the warmest sentiments and the heartfelt and most profound gratitude of all compatriots and combatants throughout our country.

Dear comrades,

Visiting your country at a moment when the Chinese people are eagerly preparing for the celebration of their glorious National Day, the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam feels great elation and deep admiration at the great successes that the Chinese people have recorded in their long and glorious revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party headed by respected Chairman Mao Tsetung.

Twenty-six years ago following an epic, extremely arduous struggle shining with exploits, the Chinese people brought their revolution to a glorious victory, founded the People's Republic of China, ushered in for themselves a bright era—that of independence, freedom and socialism, thus contributing for a great part to tipping the world balance of forces in favour of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace.

Over a quarter of a century has elapsed since the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Chinese people have unceasingly brought into play their self-relying and hard-striving spirit and extraordinary creative talent to change step by step the face of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old China, have turned the once "poor and blank" China into a strong socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, defence, science and technology, they have constantly enhanced the People's Republic of China's position and prestige in the international arena, and made remarkable contributions to the revolutionary cause of the peoples around the world.

Those great achievements have clearly demonstrated the superiority of socialism, and set a brilliant example for those countries that are fighting against poverty, backwardness to become a civilized and modern country.

The Vietnamese people sincerely wish the Chinese people continued, still more brilliant successes in the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of economic development and in the building of an ever stronger and more prosperous People's Republic of China, thus making its great contribution to the common revolutionary struggle of the peoples around the world. The Vietnamese people resolutely support the Chinese people's struggle to recover Taiwan, a sacred and inalienable part of the territory of the People's Republic of China.

Dear comrades,

Two years ago, during the friendship visit made by the Delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam to your country, in this hall, we jubilantly celebrated together with you the victory gained by the Vietnamese people in their patriotic struggle against U.S. aggression and marked with the signing of the Paris agreement on Viet Nam. Today, in this warm atmosphere of friendship between our two peoples, we feel much greater joy and elation as in this same place we again have an

occasion to mark with you the final and full victory of our patriotic war of resistance against U.S. aggression, to liberate south Viet Nam and regain independence and complete and definitive unity for our country.

The victory of the Vietnamese people's patriotic war of resistance against U.S. aggression is a victory of Marxism-Leninism, a victory of the truth "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" pointed out by our respected President Ho Chi Minh to the Vietnamese people; it is a victory of the ardent patriotism and self-denying spirit of all Vietnamese ready to lay down their lives for the fatherland; it is also a victory of national independence and socialism, the lofty objectives that the Vietnamese people have striven for throughout the past 30 years under the leadership of the Viet Nam Workers' Party, and the great ideal of all peoples in our times.

The Vietnamese people's victory is a victory of the close solidarity between the three peoples of Indochina who for so many years have extended to one another wholehearted support and assistance in the struggle against the common enemy for the independence and freedom of each nation.

The victory of the Vietnamese people is a brilliant result of the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, our close friends, who regarded "the vast expanses of China's territory as the reliable rear area" of the resistance of the Vietnamese people and extended to the Vietnamese people great support and multi-form assistance in a spirit of proletarian internationalism.

Our victory is inseparable from the profound sympathy and great and valuable assistance that the people of the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind extended to our just patriotic struggle.

For this very reason, it is a common victory of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace in the common struggle against imperialism, with U.S. imperialism as its ringleader.

Dear comrades,

The Vietnamese people have undergone innumerable hardships and sacrifices to win back complete independence and freedom for their country. In the new stage, we are facing most difficult tasks as we have to rebuild our country in the context of heavy devastations caused by 30 years of war and extremely serious aftermaths of U.S. neo-colonialism. The Vietnamese people are firmly resolved to bring into play all their moral and material forces in order to heal the wounds

of war, do away with poverty and backwardness, and build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and socialist Viet Nam, thus contributing to the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

On the path of the struggle for those lofty objectives, the Vietnamese people are firmly convinced that in the new stage as in the past, they will enjoy the continued warm and great support and assistance of the Communist Party, Government and fraternal people of China.

For their part, the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the Vietnamese people who will always hold in high esteem the relations of lasting co-operation between our two Parties and peoples, pledge their utmost efforts to strengthen the great friendship and militant solidarity between Viet Nam and China, and make them ever-green and everlasting.

In today's warm party, I propose a toast:

to the brilliant victory of the Chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction!

to the brilliant victory of the Vietnamese people in the resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation, and in the building of socialism!

to the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of Viet Nam and China!

to the further consolidation and development of solidarity among the socialist countries and in the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

to the solidarity among countries and nations who are struggling against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress!

to the health of respected Chairman Mao Tsetung!

to the health of Premier Chou En-lai and the other leading comrades of the Chinese Party and state!

to the health of Comrade Yeh Chien-ying!

to the health of Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping!

to the health of His Excellency Vice-Premier Phoumi Vongvichit!

to the health of His Excellency Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary!

to the health of all comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps!

to the health of all comrades and friends present here!

Use Law of Unity of Opposites to Observe Socialist Society

by Cheh Ping, Peking Teachers' University

THE theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is the quintessence of Marxism.

The law of the unity of opposites is the most fundamental law of materialist dialectics. Only by observing socialist society through the use of the law of the unity of opposites can we deepen our understanding of the theory that the proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Chairman Mao has pointed out: "China is a socialist country. Before liberation she was much the same as a capitalist country. Even now she practises an eight-grade wage system, distribution according to work and exchange through money, and in all this differs very little from the old society. What is different is that the system of ownership has been changed."

This important directive by Chairman Mao has further showed us how to know socialist society. In this society the survivals of capitalism, defeated but not quite dead, exist alongside incipient communism. Socialist society itself is an entity comprising the contradiction and struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and between the socialist road and the capitalist road. In this entity of opposites, the struggle between the two is absolute. As a law of social development, the proletariat will defeat the bourgeoisie, socialism will replace capitalism and communism is bound to win victory all over the world — this is independent of man's will; we proletariat and the revolutionary people are fully confident of our future, certain victory.

But we must also be sober enough to realize that as socialist society emerges after all from capitalist society, it is inevitably confronted with two different prospects — the prospect of continued advance towards communism or that of moving backward to capitalism. It is our task to persist in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, energetically develop communist elements, restrict what is capitalist, and, utilizing these conditions, defeat capitalism and bring about communism step by step.

The basic line set by Chairman Mao for our Party is a paragon of using the law of the unity of opposites to observe socialist society and integrating the Marxist theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat with the revolutionary practice in our country. "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." As long as we have a correct understanding of socialist society in the light of the law of the

unity of opposites and all along adhere to the Party's basic line, we can in both theory and practice practise Marxism, not revisionism, and we can bring about all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie.

Universality of Contradiction and Struggle

In applying the law of the unity of opposites to observe socialist society, the most important thing is to take fast hold of the principal contradiction in this society, that is, the one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism. The contradiction and struggle between them is found everywhere, in every sphere, on every front and in every branch of socialist society.

This is precisely the case in our country. We have built up a socialist economic base, but it is not yet a solid one. Bourgeois right exists in varying degrees in the three aspects of the relations of production (the form of ownership of the means of production, people's position and inter-relationship in social production, and the form of distribution of products). Moreover, there still is the question of leadership in the two kinds of socialist public ownership (socialist ownership by the whole people and collective ownership by the working people), that is to say, the question of ownership by which class, the proletariat or the bourgeoisie, not just in name but in reality. In the superstructure we have established the state system and laws of the proletarian dictatorship and set down that Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our country. However, some aspects of the superstructure are in fact still controlled by the bourgeoisie which is predominant there; some are being transformed but the results are not yet consolidated, and old ideas and the old force of habit are obstinately trying to hold back the growth of socialist new things. This is why we say that the contradiction and struggle between the two classes and the two roads are universally in existence in the economic base and the various spheres of the superstructure. This kind of contradiction and struggle is absolute and irreconcilable.

It is true that all kinds of contradictions exist in socialist society, but the one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road is from first to last the principal contradiction which determines or influences the other contradictions. For instance, the contradiction among the working class itself, which has of course nothing in common

with the one between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, is nevertheless determined or influenced by the contradiction between the two classes and the two roads. This finds striking expression in the fact that there are people in the ranks of the proletariat who take to the bourgeois style of life and that a few new bourgeois elements arise from among the workers. Also, the contradiction between the workers and the peasants is in essence a contradiction as to whether the peasants are to accept proletarian leadership and take the socialist road or to succumb to bourgeois influence and take the capitalist road. Again, the contradiction between the intellectuals and the workers and peasants is in essence a contradiction as to whether the intellectuals are to serve the workers and peasants and socialism or to serve the bourgeoisie and capitalism.

As mentioned above, the contradiction between the two classes and the two roads not only exists in the various spheres of socialist society but also determines or influences the other contradictions. Thus, it is this very fact that determines the need of the proletariat, which is the principal aspect of the contradiction, to exercise as a matter of course all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the political, economic, ideological and other fields, and carry out the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat in every factory, village, office and school and in every grass-roots unit. To deny this would leave the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie incomplete.

Protracted Nature of Contradiction and Struggle

The contradiction between the two classes and the two roads runs through all stages of development of socialist society. This is because in socialist society, not only are members of the overthrown landlord and capitalist classes still around who will not take things lying down and will try at all times to convert the hope for restoration into attempts at restoration, but there also is the soil (its existence is inevitable and will continue for a long time) engendering the bourgeoisie and capitalism. Also there is bourgeois right whose very existence makes up the important economic base giving rise to new bourgeois elements. Thus, even when the older generation of the landlord and capitalist classes are no more, the class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, the struggle between restricting bourgeois right and opposition to restriction will continue to be long and tortuous and will even become very acute at times. A reflection of this struggle inside the Party, there is always the struggle between the Marxist line and the revisionist line.

Here, the question whether such a struggle exists or not does not arise, and, if anything, it is only a question of its ebb and flow. This means that the contradiction between the two classes and the two roads not only is universally present in all spheres of socialist society but also runs through all its stages. If the universality of the contradiction in the sense of the former case (its existence in all spheres) is said to determine the all-round nature of the dictatorship over the bourgeoisie,

then the universality of the contradiction in the sense of the latter case (its presence in all stages) determines the long-term nature of the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie and determines the need to persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. To deny this would cause the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie to vanish half way.

From this it can be seen that only by observing socialist society with the help of the law of the unity of opposites can we have a clear idea of the fact that the contradiction between the two classes and the two roads is universal and absolute in all spheres and all stages. Therefore, only by persisting unflinchingly in the all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie can there finally be a complete and thoroughgoing resolution of the contradiction between the two classes and the two roads; only thus can conditions in which it will be impossible for the bourgeoisie to exist, or for a new bourgeoisie to arise, be created; and only thus can there be a successful transition to complete communist society.

Of course, while paying attention to the universality of the contradiction between the two classes and the two roads, found in "all spheres" and running through "all stages" of socialist society, we must at the same time notice its particularity in different spheres and different stages and its manifestations both as the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy and, more often, as the contradiction among the people. These two contradictions of a different nature must be resolved by different methods. This makes it necessary for the dictatorship of the proletariat to solve the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy by the dictatorial method and solve the contradiction among the people by the democratic method. The correct handling of contradictions among the people is an important aspect in exercising the dictatorship of the proletariat; it is necessary to arouse the broad masses and help them raise their consciousness in the struggle against the enemy, arouse them and help them consciously fight the influence of bourgeois ideology they suffer from, denounce and reject this ideology and clear its influence away, so as to persist in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Old and new alike, all revisionists, while opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat, oppose the use of the law of the unity of opposites in observing socialist society, just as they also oppose the philosophy of "one divides into two," which is a philosophy of struggle. Liu Shao-chi and Lin Biao trumpeted the reactionary metaphysical "doctrine of the mean" and "combine two into one" with a vengeance. They left no stone unturned trying to obliterate this principal contradiction in the period of socialism, the contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, between socialism and capitalism. Their sinister aim was to try to liquidate and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie. Which of the two, the dictatorship of the proletariat or the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie — this is the focal point of the political struggle between Marxism and revisionism;

which of the two, "one divides into two" or "combine two into one"—this is the focal point of their struggle in the realm of philosophy. To oppose the political line of revisionism, it is necessary to criticize the phi-

losophical viewpoint of revisionism. Likewise, in order to persist in the revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat, it is necessary to stick to the proletariat's philosophy of struggle.

On the Socialist Revolution in the Countryside

— In commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the publication of "On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation"*

by Chi Yen

CHAIRMAN Mao's report *On the Question of Agricultural Co-operation*, published in 1955, is an important document for consolidating China's dictatorship of the proletariat. It has greatly enriched and developed the Marxist-Leninist theory on the socialist transformation of agriculture, and solved in a systematic way the problem of line, principles and policies in guiding the peasants to take the socialist path. Now that China has launched the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat on an extensive scale, we study once again this work, particularly the illuminating concept expounded by Chairman Mao concerning the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads. This is of great importance in heightening our consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and in carrying the socialist revolution in the countryside through to the end.

Guiding the Peasants to Take the Path of Collectivization

Carried out by the peasants under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the socialist transformation in China's countryside which reached a high tide 20 years ago was another profound revolution after the land reform. The emergence of this great mass movement was no accident. It reflected the poor and lower-middle peasants' ardent aspiration to be completely free from the bondage of private ownership and to establish socialist relations of production in the countryside. Chairman Mao highly appraised and supported the poor and lower-middle peasants' initiative in taking the socialist path. In his report, he pointed out in a penetrating way: "For them, [the peasants,] socialism is the only way out." He called on the whole Party to mobilize the masses to the full and to actively and wholeheartedly lead the movement

for co-operation, "to bring about, step by step, the socialist transformation of the whole of agriculture" which means "to carry out co-operation and eliminate the rich-peasant economy and the individual economy in the countryside so that all the rural people will become increasingly well off together." As a result of this great call of Chairman Mao's, the socialist transformation upsurge swept the countryside with the momentum of an avalanche. In a little over one year beginning the second half of 1955, agricultural co-operation was brought about throughout China.

Such an enormous change in the relations of production caused great hatred and fear among all class enemies and the Right opportunists in the Party. Soon after the founding of New China when the land reform had just been completed, Liu Shao-chi preached with all his might that "private ownership should be guaranteed" and advocated the "four freedoms" (meaning freedom to buy or sell land, hire labour, practise usury and engage in private enterprises), all aimed at developing a rich-peasant economy, and he smeared the revolutionary practice of the poor and lower-middle peasants in setting up agricultural producers' co-operatives on a trial basis as "erroneous, dangerous and utopian agricultural socialism." Then in 1955, when the high tide of agricultural co-operation throughout the country was approaching, he dished out the so-called principle of a "resolute contraction" and, clamouring that the co-ops must "get off the horse," i.e., they must be immediately dissolved, he slashed a large number of elementary agricultural co-operatives which were semi-socialist in nature. At this critical juncture, a fierce struggle ensued between Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and Liu Shao-chi's Right opportunist line, i.e., the revisionist line. The situation was aptly described by Chairman Mao in his report: "One says 'off' [get off the horse] while the other says 'on' [get on the horse]—yet it demonstrates the difference between two opposing lines."

On the eve of liberation in 1949, Chairman Mao pointed out at the Second Plenary Session of the Sev-

* This was a report delivered by Chairman Mao at a conference of secretaries of provincial, municipal and autonomous regional committees of the Communist Party of China on July 31, 1955.

ent Central Committee of the Communist Party of China that, after the nationwide victory of the Chinese revolution and the solution of the land problem, the basic contradiction in China is "the contradiction between the working class and the bourgeoisie." (Report to the Second Plenary Session of the Seventh Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.) The struggle between the two classes in the countryside centred on leading the peasants to take the socialist path or the capitalist path. After the land reform, when China was confronted with the basic situation of two systems of ownership in the villages—capitalist ownership by the rich peasants and individual peasant ownership which prevailed in China like big oceans—there was the question of whether to lead the peasants to advance continuously and take the socialist path step by step or let capitalism develop unchecked, thus giving way to polarization and once more plunging them into misery. This is a vital question related to the worker-peasant alliance and the consolidation of the socialist system and China's destiny. To lead the peasants in taking the socialist path, the proletariat must, in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, get them organized and bring about agricultural co-operation step by step. Representing the interests of the bourgeoisie, Liu Shao-chi vainly tried to lead the peasants to take the capitalist road and to restore capitalism in the countryside. However, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the peasants displayed great initiative in taking the socialist path, beat back the interference and sabotage by Liu Shao-chi's revisionist line and won the great victory of completing in the main the socialist transformation of agriculture.

In 1958, illumined by the Party's general line* for building socialism as formulated by Chairman Mao, the people's commune, a brand-new social organization, made its appearance in China's countryside. Its formation extended the existing collective ownership of the means of production in the rural areas and raised it to a higher level, and forcefully promoted farm production and the national economy as a whole. This was of far-reaching historical significance to the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance, the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist system.

Struggle Between Two Roads Still Exists

The basic completion of socialist transformation in the countryside regarding the system of ownership enabled the hundreds of millions of peasants to take a step of decisive significance on the socialist path. Did it mean that the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the countryside had come to an end? Definitely not. From the realization of agricultural co-operation till now, Chairman Mao always has taught us that, despite the completion in

* This refers to the general line formulated by Chairman Mao in 1958 of going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism.

the main of the socialist transformation in the system of ownership, we should by no means forget the existence of classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, and the danger of a capitalist restoration. He has also pointed out: "After a co-operative is established, it must go through many more struggles before it can be consolidated. Even then, the moment it relaxes its efforts it may collapse." (Introductory note to "A Serious Lesson," *The Socialist Upsurge in China's Countryside*.) Facts prove that the overthrown exploiting classes always attempt a restoration and do not stop for a single second in sabotaging. There still exist in the countryside the conditions and the soil giving rise to capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Lin Piao's revisionist line represented the restoration attempt by the capitalist forces in the cities and the countryside. Therefore, after the socialist transformation of the system of ownership was completed in the main, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in the countryside still remains, a struggle centring on whether to consolidate and develop the socialist collective economy or to weaken and undermine it.

Within the collective economy, there is the question of which direction to persevere in and which path to take regarding production policy, management and distribution of income. For instance, regarding the management line, should we "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development," or stress side-occupations at the expense of farm production, or even give up farm production and engage in trading? In planting crops, should we cultivate the land according to the state plan, or grow the crops the way we wish? In marketing products, should we abide by state-stipulated policies or go in for free trade? In distribution of income, should we take into full consideration the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, or one-sidedly emphasize individual interests and eat up and divide everything without setting aside any accumulations? And so on and so forth. This shows that the struggle between the two roads in the collective economy is still very fierce. From within, the revisionist line and the capitalist forces always interfere with the development of the collective economy. Therefore we should by no means consider that the socialist path will be followed once the individual economy has been transformed into collective economy and small production into collective production. On the contrary, the question of which line to implement constantly arises in the collective economy. At the same time, we should by no means slacken our vigilance because of the gradual development and expansion of the socialist collective economy. If we depart from the Party's line and policy, collective economy will degenerate and its nature will change.

These struggles in the collective economy are inseparable from the existence of bourgeois right. Although the collective economy of the people's commune has already been established in the countryside, bourgeois right still exists to varying degrees in various

aspects of the relations of production. Since the commodity system and exchange through money still exist, farm and side-line products of the people's commune still belong to commodity production and the law of value still plays its role to a certain extent. Under such circumstances, if the line and policies are not correctly followed and if the ideological and political work is not conscientiously grasped, capitalist tendencies will develop and there is even the possibility of retrogression and restoration.

In the course of commodity exchange, some people will get their hands on money through legal and numerous illegal channels and convert money into capital to engage in speculation and extend loans to exploit others. If this goes on unchecked, they gradually will become new bourgeois elements. However, it is also impossible and erroneous if we should depart from the concrete conditions in the present-day countryside and abolish right away the small plots for private use and do away with bourgeois right completely. Hence, whether to appropriately restrict bourgeois right or extend it indefinitely is an important part of the struggle between the two classes and two roads. It is necessary for us, therefore, to be guided by the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and restrict bourgeois right under this dictatorship. It is also necessary to earnestly investigate and study the development and changes in various aspects of the relations of production of the people's communes' collective economy; and while constantly summing up experience, we will enhance our consciousness to restrict bourgeois right so as to gradually remove the soil and conditions engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie in the course of protracted socialist revolution.

The Key — Which Line to Follow

Chairman Mao has taught us: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The two-road struggle as reflected in leading groups at different levels of the people's communes is, in essence, a question of which line to follow and which class holds the leadership. If the leadership is in the hands of genuine Marxist-Leninists and the poor and lower-middle peasants, then Chairman Mao's revolutionary line will be carried out in a conscientious way, the peasants will be guided to keep to the socialist road and the collective economy will be consolidated and developed. If the ideological and political line of the leadership is incorrect, the peasants will be led astray and the collective economy will be undermined. The reason why there are serious capitalist tendencies in some places in the countryside is that leading groups there lack the consciousness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and fail to grasp the struggle between the two roads well.

What merits attention is that with the socialist revolution going deeper, a handful of class enemies will also constantly change their tactics in their onslaught

on the collective economy. Should the leadership at different levels of a people's commune be in the hands of a handful of class enemies or the new and old bourgeoisie, they will carry out capitalist activities on an extensive scale under the signboard of socialism. If this should happen, the system of socialist collective ownership will remain in name only and the commune will degenerate into a collective capitalist organization.

In the struggle between the two roads in the countryside, therefore, it is imperative to strengthen the Party's ideological and organizational construction, and pay attention to educating the cadres of the communes and brigades. The majority of commune and brigade cadres are good or comparatively good. They lead the peasants in taking the socialist path and have played an important role in the three great revolutionary movements—class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. Nevertheless, some of these comrades have to varying degrees certain ideas and habits related to small production. If they fail to remould their world outlook, they will be susceptible to bourgeois erosion and contamination and will take to bourgeois ways of life. The main thing with these comrades is to help them distinguish Marxism from revisionism and socialism from capitalism on matters concerning the line, enhance their consciousness of implementing the Party's basic line by organizing them to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, sum up practical experience and speed up remoulding their world outlook. Once the commune and brigade cadres' ideological level is raised, they will be able to implement the Party's basic line and policies in a better way and ensure that the collective economy adheres to the socialist orientation and that the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat is fulfilled right through to the grass-roots level.

Constantly Educate the Peasants in Socialist Ideas

In his important instruction on the question of theory, Chairman Mao has quoted Lenin's thesis: "Small production engenders capitalism and the bourgeoisie continuously, daily, hourly, spontaneously, and on a mass scale." (*"Left-Wing" Communism, An Infantile Disorder*.) Here Chairman Mao has further pointed out that after agricultural co-operation, the transformation of small producers remains a protracted and arduous task under the dictatorship of the proletariat. Before the system of collective ownership is raised to the system of ownership by the whole people and before the remnants of the individual economy are completely eliminated, it is essential to educate the peasants in socialism. The masses of the poor and lower-middle peasants are the proletariat and semi-proletariat in the countryside and are dead set against all exploiting systems and exploiting classes. They actively take the socialist path and develop the collective economy and, educated by the Party, they are constantly raising their socialist consciousness. They are the reliable allies of the working class. But some

of them still retain to different degrees certain inherent characteristics of small production, and they are susceptible to erosion by capitalism. As to the well-to-do peasants among the peasants, although they have also taken the path of co-operation under the Party's education, their spontaneous capitalist tendency is comparatively serious and they always intend to use the commodity system and exchange through money to engage in speculation. This is a reflection among the peasants of the struggle between dying capitalism and burgeoning communism. Therefore it is necessary to educate the peasants in the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in a persevering way and to instil socialist ideas in them, so as to help them get rid of small producers' ideas and reject the influence of bourgeois ideas through painstaking and careful ideological and political work. When such work is being done, we should on the one hand realize that small production engenders capitalism daily and hourly and we also should recognize on the other hand that socialist factors in the countryside are growing daily and hourly; we should fully understand the protractedness and arduousness of transforming the small peasant economy on the one hand and we should also firmly believe on the other hand that the majority of peasants have the enthusiasm in taking the socialist path. The shortcomings or mistakes of the working people can be overcome or corrected through adequate political work.

Twenty years ago, Chairman Mao pointed out in his report that "the peasant masses are ready to advance step by step along the road of socialism under the leadership of the Party" and that "the Party is capable of leading the peasants along this road." The development of history has fully borne out the absolute correctness of this thesis. Over the last 20 years or so, led by Chairman Mao and the Central Committee of the Party and advancing in the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao, the people of the whole country have time and again carried out socialist revolution in the spheres of politics, economy, ideology and culture, each time deeper than the previous one. The peasants are striding forward along the path of socialism and are making important contributions to the socialist construction of the motherland; as a result, there have been earth-shaking changes in the poor and backward old countryside. Nevertheless, the socialist transformation of the system of ownership, now basically completed in the countryside, will be a very long process before it is thoroughly completed. The revolutionary task in the realm of the superstructure is still very heavy and the degree of farm mechanization is still not high. All this calls for painstaking and protracted effort.

(A slightly abridged translation of an article in "Hongqi," No. 8, 1975. Subheads are ours.)

7th Special Session of U.N. General Assembly Closes

The proceedings of the session demonstrate the mighty force of the awakening and unity of the third world countries and reflect their deepening struggle against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the economic field.

THE Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly closed on September 16.

A resolution on development and international economic co-operation was adopted by the session. It covered all major topics discussed at the session: international trade, transfer of resources for development and international monetary reform, science and technology, industrialization, food and agriculture, co-operation among developing countries, and restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations system.

The resolution was made on the basis of the working paper submitted by the "Group of 77" to implement the principles laid down in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order as well as in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. "The over-all

objective of the new international economic order," the document reiterated, "is to increase the capacity of developing countries, individually and collectively, to pursue their development" and to "redress the economic imbalance between developed and developing countries."

The representatives of many third world countries expressed their satisfaction with the resolution in their speeches at the closing meeting.

Chinese Representative's Speech

In his speech, Huang Hua, Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Delegation, said, "The proceedings of the session fully demonstrate the mighty force of the awakening and unity of the third world countries and give expression to their strong will to destroy the old international economic order and develop their national

economy self-reliantly; they also reflect the deepening of the struggle of the third world countries against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the economic field. They have once again exposed with an abundance of facts the ruthless superpower exploitation and plunder and forcefully repudiated the fallacious arguments of the superpowers. They pointed out in all seriousness that imperialist oppression and exploitation are the root cause of the poverty and backwardness of the developing countries and the biggest obstacle to the development of their national economy."

Supporting the Session's Resolution. Huang Hua said: "Through a series of struggles, the session finally achieved relatively positive results. The Chinese Delegation supports the resolution adopted by the current session. In our opinion, this document basically reflects some of the just propositions and reasonable demands of the developing countries in the international economic and trade fields."

Huang Hua then pointed out: The document has confirmed the principle of formulating an integrated programme for commodities and the indexation of prices, which are aimed at improving the terms of trade of the developing countries and stabilizing and increasing their export earnings. It requests the adoption of measures required to implement the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action adopted at the 2nd General Conference of UNIDO. The document has also provided for the unshirkable responsibilities and obligations which the developed countries should undertake for the development of the developing countries.

Huang Hua said: "With regard to the question of food and agriculture, we support the correct position and determination of the developing countries to develop agriculture independently so as to attain basic self-sufficiency in food grains gradually." "We are firmly opposed to the superpowers using food as a means for control and exploitation. The food reserve of each country is a matter entirely falling within its internal affairs." "The establishment of an international food reserve and all other international co-ordinating activities on the question of food should be explored and negotiated on the basic principle of respecting the sovereignty of all countries."

He also said: "We support the just proposals of the developing countries for full and effective participation in the decision-making process in international monetary affairs and for reforming the international financial institutions. The state of affairs of a few big powers, particularly a superpower, controlling international financial institutions must be ended, and irrational regulations and systems must be reformed."

Superpowers' Disruptive Schemes Denounced. Huang Hua declared: "As a result of sabotage and obstruction by the superpowers, certain important propositions and reasonable demands contained in the working paper of the 'Group of 77' have not been written into the resolution of the session. The proceedings of the session

clearly show that the establishment of the new international economic order is by no means all plain sailing and that the obstacle mainly comes from the two superpowers. One superpower is resorting to its habitual tactics of offering inducement and making threats by soft and hard means in an attempt to undermine the unity of the third world countries and sap their fighting will, so as stubbornly to maintain the old economic order. The other superpower which styles itself 'socialist' is even more insidious in its tactics. While trumpeting sham assistance, it tries hard to cover up its true exploitation and obliterate the contradictions between the poor and rich countries in order to shirk its responsibility as a biggest exploiter. In drafting conference papers, it indulged in seeking its selfish interests and openly asked the developing countries to delete from the working paper such correct wording as 'in the interest of the developing countries' and 'the accelerated development of the developing countries.' Its aim was simply to maintain and enhance its privileged position of exploiting and plundering the third world countries in its intensified contention for spheres of influence with the other superpower in the economic field."

Huang Hua said: "What is even more disgusting is that it tried to tamper with the correct wording in the documents of the Lima conference of non-aligned countries which reaffirmed the determination to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression and domination and the economic and social consequences thereof as a prerequisite for development, and instead forcibly asked the third world countries to accept so-called 'disarmament' and 'detente' as the 'prerequisite for development' in its open attempt to justify colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign aggression and domination, to upset the orientation of our session and sabotage the just struggle of the third world countries. It is only natural that these unreasonable demands have been firmly resisted and rejected by the third world countries. Recalling its repeated attempt at the Sixth Special Session to delete the word 'new' from the expression of 'a new international economic order' and to begin the phrase with the word 'maintain,' and judging from the performance of this superpower at this session, one can see full well its sham support and real opposition to the third world struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order."

Huang Hua pointed out: "The positive achievements reached at this session are the result of the united struggle of the numerous third world countries as well as their common efforts in alliance with some second world countries. However, the resolution already adopted is only something on paper and it requires protracted and arduous struggles to translate it into reality. Unity is strength and victory can be won only through struggle."

"We are deeply convinced that the struggle of the third world countries to reform the inequitable old

international economic relations and develop their national economy independently is an irresistible historical trend. Although they may yet encounter resistance and sabotage of one kind or another on their road of advance, they are sure to overcome gradually the obstacles raised by the superpowers and march from victory to victory," he concluded.

In the name of the European Economic Community, Permanent Representative of Italy to the United

Nations said that the E.E.C. delegations were satisfied with the results achieved.

The representatives of the two superpowers, in speeches at the plenary and committee meetings, expressed their opposition or reservation to the basic points of the resolution.

In his concluding speech, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, President of the special session, said that the session would go down in history as a milestone. Decisive gains had been made at the session, he declared.

Third World Struggle Against Hegemony in the Economic Sphere

The third world countries have set off mounting struggles in the international economic sphere and won important victories since the Sixth Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on the questions of raw materials and development (April-May, 1974). Many have taken bold steps to this end — tightened control and supervision of transnational companies and step-by-step nationalization of foreign monopoly enterprises which had a stranglehold on their economic lifeline. Oil-exporting countries have stood up to superpower intimidation and defended and enhanced the fruitful results of their joint struggle. And they have carried on this struggle in co-ordination with other developing countries, supporting each other in the course of action.

In the wake of the oil struggle, a number of new raw material producers' associations have come into being and grown in strength. Economic co-operation among developing countries has been proceeding on a wide scale. From their own experience, many have gained a deeper understanding of the fact that independence and self-reliance is the fundamental principle for developing their national economies and getting rid of poverty and backwardness.

The following articles cover some aspects of the exploitation of the third world countries by the two superpowers and the former's struggle in the international economic sphere.

Biggest Exploiters in International Trade

THE two superpowers have become more and more relentless in exploiting and plundering the third world. They have intensified their rivalry for sources of raw materials, overseas markets and spheres of influence and their moves to shift the burden of their crisis on to others at a time when the capitalist world is in the throes of its most severe postwar economic crisis.

Price Differentials Between Raw Materials and Manufactured Goods

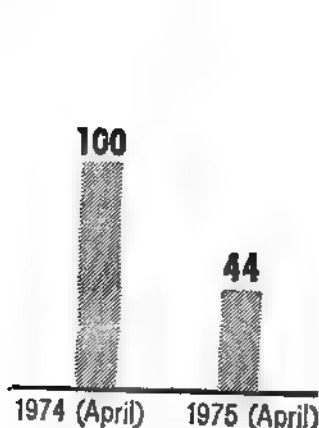
One of the usual practices of imperialism, especially the superpowers, in trade is to mercilessly exploit the third world countries by exchange of unequal values

through buying cheap and selling dear. This practice has become increasingly sharp in recent years. According to statistics of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, prices (in terms of U.S. dollars) of primary products exported by developing countries (not including fuel) went down 56 per cent in April this year as compared with the same period last year. Copper price on the London international market dropped from 1,268 pounds to 561 pounds per metric ton. The price of Philippine copra was down to 287 U.S. dollars per metric ton from 700 dollars. West Africa's palm oil fell from 1,455 U.S. dollars to 444 dollars per metric ton. Prices of other major commodities, such as palm core, natural rubber, cotton, wool, cocoa, coffee, sugar and coconut oil, all dropped drastically.

On the other hand, prices of manufactured goods, though very high already, keep rising. The U.N. *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* shows that the price

INDEX OF EXPORT PRICES OF PRIMARY PRODUCTS

(not including fuel)



—The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

INDEX OF EXPORT PRICES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS



—The U.N. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics

index (taking 1950 as 100) of industrial goods exported by developed countries to developing countries shot up to 193 in 1973 and to 230 in 1974. Such a big margin of increase topped that of the previous few years. It is noteworthy that prices of goods, large quantities of which are needed by the third world countries, went up even more sharply. According to newspapers in Southeast Asian countries, prices of chemical fertilizers that they imported from developed countries rose over 100 per cent in June 1974 against the same period of the previous year, steel, 65 per cent, metal ware, 51 per cent and machinery, 33 per cent. *International Financial Statistics* of the International Monetary Fund shows that in 1974 the developing countries paid 23,000 million U.S. dollars more for imports from developed countries as a result of price hikes.

The two superpowers are the biggest exploiters in this regard. Statistics indicate that in the last few years the United States through exchange of unequal values has grabbed an average of 2,000 million U.S. dollars in profits from developing countries annually. By taking advantage of the economic crisis in the capitalist world, the Soviet Union has been wildly robbing the developing countries. The chart on this page clearly shows this.

Apart from this, the profit it reaped by reselling at higher prices the Arab oil obtained in exchange for arms, reached the rate of 300 per cent.

Dumping Commodities

Dumping commodities by boosting exports and restricting imports is another way the superpowers exploit the third world countries. According to *International Financial Statistics*, U.S. exports to these countries came to 31,700 million dollars in 1974, or 57 per cent more than in 1973. Statistics released recently by the U.S. Department of Commerce show that the fa-

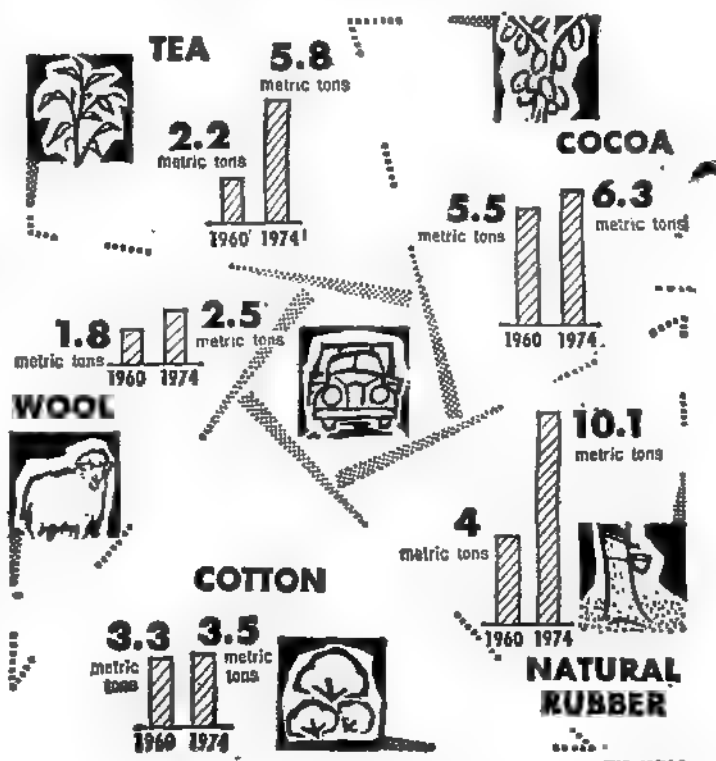
vourable balance of trade with developing countries in Asia and Latin America reached 3,200 million U.S. dollars in the first half of 1975, five times the 600 million dollars in the same period of 1974. As a result of the 1974 Trade Act, the United States withholds preferential tariff treatment from the OPEC member states, members of the associations of raw material producers, and countries that have nationalized properties of U.S. enterprises which had a grip on their national economies. On its part, the Soviet Union has taken every opportunity to dump manufactured goods on third world markets. According to the *Soviet Economic Gazette*, Soviet exports to developing countries in 1974 were valued at 4,620 million U.S. dollars, some 630 million more than in 1973. As a result, the Soviet Union had a 1974

favourable balance of 1,360 million dollars.

Exports from the developing countries, however, present an entirely different picture. According to *International Financial Statistics*, third world countries' exports in the world's total for 1974 did not reach the 1950 level, even with the greatly increased exports of the OPEC members included. If the few petroleum exporting countries were excluded, third world coun-

SOVIET REVISIONIST EXPLOITATION AND PLUNDER OF THE THIRD WORLD

—Primary products which can be exchanged for a Soviet truck



tries' exports would account for a mere 12.4 per cent of the world's total. At the same time, these countries' imports in 1974 increased by 79 per cent over 1973.

To obtain cheap labour and plunder the natural resources, the superpowers have stepped up the pace of their capital exports to the third world in recent years. This in turn has stimulated their commodity exports. Transnational companies set up by the United States in third world countries control production and sales of many raw materials to ensure markets and superprofits for the holding companies. These companies control nearly 30 per cent of the exports of developing countries the world over.

The Soviet Union does not allow itself to be outdone in this aspect. While greatly increasing capital exports to Asia, Africa and Latin America by means of loans, "assistance" and "co-operation," it treads in the steps of Western transnationals by setting up "joint enterprises" or "companies" and extending their tentacles into mining, processing, transport, trade and other important sectors of the developing countries. It is also plundering these countries by selling outmoded machinery and equipment and other manufactured goods at high prices and buying agricultural and mineral products cheaply.

Arms Dealers

What merits special attention is that since the outbreak of the current economic crisis in the capitalist world the superpowers have been going in for arms deals in a big way, turning the third world into their principal munitions market. According to a UPI report, the United States exported 8,300 million dollars worth of munitions in fiscal 1974, more than doubling the 3,900 million dollars in 1973. Of this, some 7,000 million dollars worth of munitions went to the Middle East.

The Soviet Union is not reconciled to falling behind. According to the Japanese weekly *Toyo Keizai*, Soviet munitions exports totalled 5,500 million U.S. dollars in 1974, more than double the figure of 2,500 million dollars in 1973. The U.S. magazine *Time* reported that 45 per cent of the 1974 Soviet munitions exports were sold to Middle East countries.

The two superpowers have made enormous profits from munitions sales. The *Toyo Keizai* reported that the export price of the U.S. F-14 plane more than doubled in 1974, the year which saw a drastic drop in prices of primary products on the world market. The Soviet Union, on its part, is selling out-of-date weapons to developing countries at high prices. According to an August 16 report in *Oman*, a paper in the Sultanate of Oman, Ahmed al Ghasmi, Vice Commander-in-Chief and concurrently Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Yemen Arab Republic, said the arms his country obtained from the Soviet Union "are outmoded leftovers

from World War II, some are mere trash from World War I. They should be sent to the military museum."

The Significant Oil Struggle

THE third world oil-producing countries have persevered in united struggle since the 6th Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly last year. They have made common cause with other raw material producing countries. This has resulted in new victories in the struggle against hegemonism.

The oil struggle in the last year or so has been revolving mainly around the price question. With the aggravation of the capitalist world's economic crisis and the decline in oil sales on the world market, the United States seized the opportunity to make a big noise about "overproduction of oil," in an attempt to force the producing countries to lower prices. The Soviet Union time and again has advocated that prices should be "beneficial to all countries" and accused the producing countries of "unilaterally raising the oil price." Maintaining equitable oil prices thus has become the focus of the third world oil-producing countries' struggle against hegemonism.

Because of the grave economic crisis in the major capitalist countries, oil consumption last year in the United States, Western Europe and Japan dropped 5 per cent by a total of 80 million to 100 million tons. The United States thus put economic and even military pressure on the producing countries to cut the price. The latter, however, refused to be cowed. Instead, they cut production to maintain the price. Since the beginning of this year, the U.S.-controlled "International Energy Agency" has threatened to cut oil imports by 100 million tons this year, that is, 2 million barrels a day. OPEC member states responded by reducing production — by over 10 per cent in the first quarter of the year, or about 4 million barrels a day — thereby thwarting the superpower's schemes. Owing to the struggle of the producing countries, the posted price of crude oil has been frozen at 11.651 U.S. dollars (nearly four times that before the 1973 October War in the Middle East) per barrel since January last year. Meanwhile, they have raised the rate of taxation. Rent for oilfields of foreign companies has increased to 20 per cent from 12.5 per cent in a year and the oil tax to 85 per cent from 55 per cent so as to limit the profits of foreign capital and guarantee an increased real revenue of the oil-producing countries.

Inflation and the dollar devaluation in the capitalist world, however, has caused prices of manufactured goods imported by the third world oil-producing countries to skyrocket (the average increase was 26 per cent in 1974 alone) while the real purchasing power of oil earnings has declined by a big margin. To safeguard the purchasing power, it was decided at the OPEC ministerial conference in Gabon last June that oil prices

would be readjusted from October 1 and the oil trade would be carried on in terms of the International Monetary Fund's Special Drawing Rights instead of the devaluated U.S. dollar.

Stepping Up Nationalization

Meanwhile, to safeguard state sovereignty, the third world producing countries over the last year and more have stepped up nationalization and tightened their control of foreign oil companies' shares. In 1974, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates controlled 60 per cent of these companies' shares, eight years in advance of the agreements signed with Western oil companies at the end of 1972. Furthermore, Kuwait and Dubai in the United Arab Emirates took over 100 per cent of the shares of foreign companies last January. On the basis of the nationalization of a major part of their oil industry, Iraq and

Libya and other countries nationalized some more foreign-owned companies or took over more foreign shares. Nigeria holds 55 per cent of the shares in foreign oil companies. Venezuela will nationalize the entire oil industry from January 1 next year.

The producing countries now own a major part of the crude oil turned out in their countries. One-fifth (approximately 300 million tons) of their total output can be sold freely on the international market without having to resell it to foreign companies. Moreover, step by step they have taken control of prospecting, exploiting, processing, storage, transport, sales and use of oil. These tremendous changes marked the collapse of the oil concessions imposed on the producing countries by the imperialists in past decades and the important move to deepen the oil struggle.

As a result of the price rises, the third world oil-producing countries have greatly increased their income.

Raw Material Producing and Exporting Countries' Organizations

Raw material production makes up a major portion of the national economy of many developing countries whose exports are mainly primary products. To counter the superpowers' practice of forcing down prices of raw materials and shifting the burden of economic crises on to them, these countries have set up a number of raw material producing and exporting organizations.

Name	Date of founding	Members
Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)	Sept. 1960	Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Venezuela, Qatar, Indonesia, Libya, United Arab Emirates, Algeria, Nigeria, Gabon, Ecuador.
Inter-African Coffee Organization (IACO)	Dec. 1960	Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zaire, etc.
Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC)	1970	Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Thailand, Sri Lanka, etc.
Intergovernmental Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC)	June 1967	Chile, Peru, Zambia, Zaire.
International Bauxite Association (IBA)	Mar. 1974	Jamaica, Guyana, Surinam, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Yugoslavia, Ghana, Haiti, Dominican Republic, etc.

Cocoa Producers' Alliance (COPAL)	May 1962	Ghana, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Brazil, Togo.
Organization of Mercury Producing Countries	May 1974	Algeria, Turkey, Mexico, Yugoslavia, etc.
Association of Iron Ore Exporting Countries	Apr. 1975	Algeria, Brazil, Chile, India, Mauritania, Peru, Sierra Leone, Tunisia, Venezuela, etc.
Association of Tungsten Producing Countries	Apr. 1975	Bolivia, Peru, Thailand, etc.
International Phosphate Association	1975	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Senegal, Togo.
Organization of African Oilseeds Producers	Aug. 1974	Algeria, Burundi, Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Mali, Nigeria, Senegal, Sudan, Gambia, Chad, Upper Volta, Zaire.
Inter-African Organization of Forestry and Timber Trade	May 1975	Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Equatorial Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Zaire.
Southeast Asia Lumber Producers' Association	Dec. 1974	Malaysia, Indonesia, Philippines.
Union of Banana Exporting Countries (UPEB)	Sept. 1974	Panama, Costa Rica, Honduras, Guatemala, Colombia, etc.
Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries	Nov. 1974	Argentina, Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Venezuela.

In 1974, the oil revenue of the 13 OPEC members totalled more than 100,000 million dollars, more than four times the figure for 1973. "Petrodollars" have strengthened the third world's economic power against hegemonism. They not only help the oil-producing countries develop their national economies and strengthen their national defence, but facilitate their efforts to support other developing countries and promote economic co-operation. The OPEC in 1974 granted to other developing countries 17,000 million dollars in aid. Of this, 3,870 million dollars have been allocated. This has dealt a heavy blow to the two hegemonic powers in their schemes to sow discord in the third world.

Oil Struggle Sets Example

The oil struggle gives a new impetus to the third world's struggle in the economic sphere. From the victories in this struggle, the third world countries see the light of their hopes. At the conference of developing countries on raw materials in Dakar last February attended by delegates of more than 80 countries a resolution was adopted in support of the oil struggle, and it was declared that the oil struggle would be integrated with the struggle in connection with other raw materials. In the past year or so, a number of new organizations of raw material-producing countries have been set up by the third world. Organizations for regional co-operation are also growing. These struggles have merged into a powerful current changing the old international economic order and battering at the biggest raw material plunderers in the world, the United States and the Soviet Union.

The third world oil-producing countries are in favour of the policy of "dialogue" adopted by certain major oil consuming countries in the second world. Brushing aside the superpowers, some West European countries are developing their economic and trade relations with oil-producing countries. They have advanced from concluding barter agreements to exchange arms, machinery and other equipment for oil to establishing long-term co-operation with the oil-producing countries in the economic, trade and technical fields. A number of East European countries which have depended on the Soviet Union for oil supplies have, one after another, made direct deals with the producing countries, a trend that is worrying the Soviet Union.

Striving for Food Grain Self-Sufficiency

IN order to get rid of superpower domination, an increasing number of third world countries are developing agriculture based on grain production and doing away with the need to consume imported food. This is an important part of the third world's struggle against hegemonism.

Despite vast land areas and abundant natural resources, many of these countries had to live on imported food as a result of the single-product economy arising from long-time domination and plunder by colonialists, imperialists and superpowers. Statistics show that the third world, with a population of more than 70 per cent of humanity, produces only 45 per cent of the world's grain output. In 1973, the developing countries and regions as a whole imported a net quantity of 38.2 million tons of cereals, the estimated volume for 1974 being well over 40 million tons.

Victims of Two Hegemonic Powers

Such a situation gives the two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, an opening for utilizing the question of food grain to intensify their efforts to control and plunder the third world countries. The Soviet Union this year again is making heavy purchases of grain and sending grain prices soaring on the world market. Its 1972-73 purchases of approximately 30 million tons shoved wheat and rice prices up more than twofold. It then used that grain for speculation. In 1972, the Soviet Union bought 440 million bushels of U.S. wheat at 1.63 dollars a bushel. In August 1973, it sold a good part of that for 4.7 dollars per bushel, thereby gathering in a fabulous profit. The other superpower, the United States, uses food as a weapon for political blackmail against and economic control of the third world countries. Taking advantage of world food shortages, it sells grain at huge profit. For instance, in fiscal 1972-73 alone, it raked in 11,800 million dollars through trade in farm products.

More and more government leaders and people have come to realize the extreme importance of developing agricultural production and especially of becoming self-sufficient in grain for smashing the imperialist shackles and safeguarding their political and economic independence. Guinean President Sekou Toure has pointed out: "Agriculture is the foundation of economic development." Prime Minister Madame Sirimavo Bandaranaike of Sri Lanka has stressed developing food production as a means of solving the country's economic problem and saving it from economic exploitation by foreign powers. Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira has declared: "We should mobilize all our force and capability to give priority to agricultural production so as to ensure self-sufficiency in our food requirements and cease to suffer from dependence on foreigners." King Hassan II of Morocco has pointed out that vigorous agricultural development was necessary not only "for the consolidation of independence but also for the opening up of a new prospect for this independence," and that without it, freedom, sovereignty and dignity would be lost. The Government of the Congo declared that "self-support in food is one of the attributes of the independence of a country." In its Arusha Declaration of 1967, Tanzania made it clear that "agriculture is the base for development."

(Continued on p. 29.)

Sinister Purpose Behind Soviet Revisionists' Angolan Intervention

A RECENT drastic change in the situation in Angola has aroused grave concern among African countries and the people the world over.

Inspired and supported by the African people who are fighting in unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the Angolan people dealt the Portuguese colonialists a telling blow in a protracted armed struggle and won important victories in their national-liberation struggle. Acting jointly and in unity, the three Angolan liberation organizations last January signed with the Portuguese Government an agreement on Angola's independence this November and jointly formed a transitional government. Just as the Angolan people were looking forward to independence, however, the situation took a sudden turn. The flames of civil war were kindled there by the Soviet revisionists' feverish instigation. Armed conflicts have been spreading since and the transitional government is split and paralysed. Taking advantage of the situation, the Portuguese authorities announced suspension of the agreement on Angolan independence. The developments in Angola are distressing.

The civil war in Angola is fomented single-handedly by the Soviet revisionists who claim to be "supporting African national-liberation movements." Let us see what they have done since the signing of the agreement on Angola's independence:

In defiance of condemnation by the Angolan and other African peoples, the Soviet revisionists have been bent on undermining Angolan national unity so as to sabotage the process for the realization of independence. Before the signing of the agreement, the three liberation organizations waged a common struggle to drive out the Portuguese colonialists and had the support of the people. After the agreement was signed, representatives of all three organizations joined the transitional government and worked for final realization of independence. However, the Soviet revisionists cranked up their propaganda machine to stir up troubles and sow discord among the three organizations which had all persisted in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist armed struggle, and, with an ulterior motive, labelled one organization "revolutionary," and the other two "counter-revolutionary." By supporting one and attacking the other two, they undermined the unity of the three fraternal organizations.

Meanwhile, the Soviet revisionists have sent large quantities of arms to Angola to provoke civil war and pour oil on the flames. After the signing of the agree-

ment on Angola's independence, they shipped these arms to Angola by air and sea, including such heavy weapons as missiles and armoured cars which were not available to the Angolan people during their struggle against colonial rule. Furthermore, Soviet warships at an Angolan port fired rockets on the armed forces of one liberation organization, killing Angolan people. Many Soviet military personnel have been sent to Angola to instigate fratricidal fighting by meddling in and directing the civil war there.

The Soviet revisionists are the arch-criminal in whipping up the civil war in Angola, but they have resorted to the trick of a thief crying "stop thief" in making unfounded counter-charges against others. To cover up their criminal deeds, they have stopped at nothing in throwing mud at the target of their attack. With a view to sowing discord, confusing public opinion and shifting the blame on others, they blatantly slandered China and some African countries for "interfering in the Angolan people's internal affairs." But who will be deceived by their despicable and clumsy tactics?

What they did in Angola has fully revealed their ferocious features as social-imperialists. People have become increasingly aware that in contending for hegemony with the other superpower, the Soviet revisionists stoop to anything to frenziedly penetrate and expand in Africa in a vain attempt to replace old colonialism. Their interference in the internal affairs of Angola constitutes an important step in their scramble for hegemony in Africa, the aim being to place strategically important Angola which is rich in natural resources in their neo-colonialist spheres of influence. But the Soviet revisionists will never succeed in their sinister design. Angola belongs to the heroic Angolan people, and Africa belongs to the African people. The Soviet revisionists will come to no good end in pushing hegemonism in Africa and in disrupting unity among the three organizations in Angola and among the African countries. The two hegemonic powers, the Soviet Union and the United States, will finally meet with complete failure in their expansion and rivalry in Angola and Africa.

The Chinese people always have firmly supported the people of all African countries in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism and resolutely supported the Angolan people's just struggle against colonial domination and for national independence. The Chinese people always have given equal treatment and been friendly to the three organizations

(Continued on p. 31.)

(Continued from p. 9.)

and crew members of armed agents-carrying vessels of the Chiang Kai-shek clique who were in custody. This marks completion of the disposal of all cases of U.S.-Chiang armed agents and crew members from agents-carrying vessels who were captured between 1962 and 1965.

From October 1962 to September 1965, the U.S.-Chiang clique continually sent armed agents on harassment and sabotage missions in coastal areas of the mainland. All 43 groups of U.S.-Chiang armed agents who landed there from the sea or air were promptly and completely put out of action by our armymen and civilians. None of them was able to escape. This great victory over the enemy won by armymen and civilians in the coastal areas dealt a heavy blow to the Chiang clique's criminal plot for armed harassment and sabotage of the mainland.

Chinese public security organs educated and reformed the captured U.S.-Chiang armed agents and crew members according to Chairman Mao's policy of combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education. Those who had performed meritorious deeds and shown repentance were released in four groups from July 1963 onward as an expression of leniency. The remaining armed agents and crew members in custody, through education and reform, made a clean breast of their crimes against the people and proved themselves to varying degrees as having changed from evil to good. Hence the decision of Chinese judicial organs to release them all.

All those released have been given citizen's rights, and jobs will be arranged for them according to their specific conditions. Those wishing to return to Taiwan can do so, and they will be provided with adequate travel expenses and conveniences. New clothing, blankets and pocket money were issued to all on their release. Departments concerned will arrange visits and studies for them.

At the meeting announcing their release, these agents and crew members repeatedly thanked Chairman Mao, the Communist Party and the People's Government for educating them, retrieving them from ruin and giving them a new life. They said they were determined to make a clean break with their past crimes, study hard and continue to remould their outlook so as to turn over a new leaf and do their share in building up the socialist motherland.

Among those receiving lenient treatment and released were two Japanese, Kinro Hisagai and Seijin Tomimura, and two south Koreans, Mo O Won and Lee Ga Dal, who were captured in 1965 when they worked as crew members of agents-carrying vessels of the Chiang clique's "intelligence office of the ministry of national defence."

Observations on Cancellation By U.S. Side of Mayors' Visit to China

Observations were made by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs on September 16 on the one-sided announcement by the U.S. side of the cancellation of the U.S. mayors delegation's scheduled visit to China. The full text of the observations reads as follows:

Under the bilateral exchange programme for 1975 agreed on by the Chinese and U.S. sides, the delegation of mayors of the United States was scheduled to visit China in September as the guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. On learning of the inclusion of the Mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico, in the official list of the members of the delegation submitted by the U.S. side, we pointed out to the U.S. side in the spirit of consultation that, in view of the special situation of Puerto Rico, it would be inappropriate for the mayor of San Juan to participate in the U.S. mayors' delegation to visit China; we found it inconvenient to receive him and requested the U.S. side to substitute him with someone else. We had

hoped that the U.S. side would bypass the problem by a substitution so that the delegation could come as scheduled. However, the U.S. side unreasonably clung to its own idea, refused a substitution and wanted to impose an unacceptable proposition on the Chinese side. What is more, it has now gone further and issued an announcement, one-sidedly making public the cancellation of the visit and directing groundless charges against the Chinese authorities. We cannot but express our regret at this.

The U.S. announcement charges that the Chinese decision links the visit of the delegation to the question of the status of Puerto Rico and introduces a political element into non-governmental exchanges and that it is not in keeping with the spirit of the Shanghai communique. This can only be regarded as a pretext for self-justification. It was none other than the U.S. side that provoked this political dispute by including the mayor of San Juan, Puerto Rico in the list of the delegation, not to mention the fact that the scheduled visit of the U.S. mayors' delegation was itself an act with political implications.

The announcement asserts that the Chinese side is interfering with the right of the U.S. side to select the members of its own delegation. This is even more untenable. It ought to be clear to the U.S. side that in the exchange of visits between countries each side should naturally seek the other's concurrence in the selection of candidates. For one side to claim that the other side must accept whatever list of candidates it submits is to impose its will on the other side. Obviously, it is inappropriate and not in keeping with the spirit of the Shanghai communique to cling to that position in the relations between the two sovereign states of China and the United States.

We believe that provided the U.S. side acts in keeping with the spirit of the Shanghai communique, the China visit of a delegation of mayors of the United States will ultimately take place and other exchanges between China and the United States will proceed smoothly.

ROUND THE WORLD

BELGIUM AND NETHERLANDS

Marxist-Leninist Parties' Joint Statement

A joint statement by the Marxist-Leninist Communist Party of Belgium and the Marxist-Leninist Party of the Netherlands was published in the latest issue of the Belgian journal *Clarite et L'Exploite*.

The statement pointed out: "The two Parties consider that the central revolutionary fight is the struggle against the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Russian social-imperialism, and for national independence."

"The two superpowers," it noted, "are speaking of 'detente' and 'lasting peace.' Though they happen to be united to oppose the peoples so as to stifle and extinguish the revolutionary flames, their collaboration is of short duration. Their rivalry is absolute. Their manoeuvring, confrontations and plots are the origin of intranquillity in the world and they are heading for a third world war."

"There is no difference in nature between U.S. imperialism and Russian social-imperialism," the statement said. "U.S. imperialism is an imperialism on the decline which has just suffered memorable military defeats, is being hit by a grave economic crisis and its money is collapsing; it is floundering in innumerable difficulties and it is retreating everywhere in the world." Soviet social-imperialism for its part "demands a new division of the world which will be more favourable to it."

It noted that Europe is the prey in the two superpowers' contention and the key point of their rivalry.

The statement emphasized: "Russian social-imperialism has put a great part of Eastern Europe in a state of colonial dependence. It uses various tactics to extend its influence to the whole of Europe. Its aggressive potential there has exceeded that of the United States and NATO."

It continued: "Today, Russian social-imperialism has become the greatest danger in Europe because it covers up its aggressive manoeuvres and turpitude with the red flag and can thus deceive a great many working people."

The statement said: "Marxist-Leninist Communists should resolutely launch a campaign to unite and strengthen the struggle for national independence and against the hegemonism of the two superpowers. They should promote the broadest front which unites the countries and peoples of Europe between them and unites the West European countries with the third world—the motive power of history."

The statement held that "Marxist-Leninist Communists should courageously support and promote the broadest united front for national independence and against U.S. imperialism and Russian social-imperialism."

PORTUGAL

New Government Formed

A new Portuguese government with Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo as prime minister was sworn in on September 19.

The sixth since the anti-fascist coup d'etat on April 25, 1974, the government is made up of 15 ministers. One of five military officers, the Foreign Minister is Melo Antunes who has expressed his opposition to the pro-Soviet policy pursued by former Prime Minister Goncalves. Minister of Education is Victor Alves who is close to Antunes in political viewpoint. Minister of Labour is Tomas Rosa who was removed from the post of Deputy Minister of Labour for his disagreement with the pro-Soviet policy followed by former Minister of Labour Jose Costa Martins.

Of the ten civilian ministers, there are four Socialists and two Popular Democrats. Both parties

were excluded from the fifth government headed by Goncalves. Antonio Almeida Santos, an independent, is Information Minister, a post which was most controversial in the negotiations among various parties for the formation of the new government. The only pro-Soviet minister in the new government is the Minister of Public Works and Environment.

It was reported that Prime Minister Azevedo declared at the swearing-in ceremony that Portugal will continue to follow a multi-party system.

A Western news agency report held that the formation of the sixth government shows that Portugal's pro-Soviet forces have suffered "a sharp setback."

EASTERN EUROPE

Grain Production

A number of East European countries have adopted measures in recent years to develop grain production and reduce grain imports.

Not sufficient in food and feed grains, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the German Democratic Republic have to import a certain amount from abroad, mainly the Soviet Union. According to the *Collection of Statistics of Soviet Foreign Trade*, the Soviet Union supplied the three countries with an average total of 4 million tons of grain annually from 1971 to 1974. Nevertheless, disregarding agreements and signed contracts, it often cut exports to these countries for political or other reasons. Grain it exported to Poland in 1971 came to 76 per cent of total Polish grain imports that year. But the percentage dropped to only 35 per cent in 1973. Grain export to the G.D.R. in 1973 dropped to about one million tons as against some 1.7 million tons a year in 1970 and 1971. The Soviet Union also went back on its word and reduced grain supplies for Czechoslovakia by a large amount.

To get rid of dependence on imported grain, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the G.D.R. have paid more attention to the development of grain production.

In Poland, meetings were held last year to discuss the development of farm production and how to ensure the supply of food and feed grains. *Zycie Warszawy* devoted a special column under the caption "We Can Feed Ourselves by Our Own Efforts" to the discussion of the "problem of feeding the population." Poland is now taking steps to increase the acreage of land sown to high-yield crops, improve field management, limit acreage used in capital construction and increase investments in agriculture. The G.D.R. has decided to increase acreage sown to grain

crops by 116,000 hectares and pay attention to raising the per-hectare yield at the same time.

Bulgaria reduced grain production in the mid-1950s in accordance with a Soviet revisionist call for "international division of labour," concentrating on vegetable and fruit production while it was supposed to be supplied with Soviet grain. But when Bulgaria was hit by natural calamities in 1963 and grain was much needed, the Soviet Union did not meet Bulgaria's requirements. Since then, Bulgarian public opinion has stressed

time and again that the major task of Bulgaria's agriculture is to tackle the grain problem until it is solved completely. The Bulgarian Government decided to increase maize and wheat output considerably in 1975. A special meeting was called last February at which it was decided to expand the area under maize by nearly 100 per cent as compared with 1973.

CORRECTION: In our issue No. 37, the tenth line of the second paragraph under the subhead "No Personal Income Tax" on page 25 should read: 11 per cent of its income

(Continued from p. 25.)

Many third world countries in fact have already taken steps to promote agriculture. In Zaire, all private-owned foreign and Zairian plantations, farms and ranches have been taken over by the state. Morocco has recovered 170,000 hectares of land from foreign ownership. The Zambian Government has confiscated abandoned and idle land, which is mostly owned by foreigners. A U.S. military base in Trinidad and Tobago has been converted into a state farm. Many countries have increased their allocations for agricultural projects. In Trinidad and Tobago, government funds for food production this year are four times last year's. In Togo, 67 per cent of the capital expenditure for its second 5-year plan is assigned to agriculture. In addition, many countries are building water conservancy works to expand irrigated areas and prevent flood and drought. In Iran since 1967 when water resources were nationalized, 12 large dams and a number of smaller ones have been built with a capacity of holding a total of 13,000 million cubic metres of water. Thanks to impressive water conservancy projects, Mexico extended the area of irrigated land by nearly 60,000 hectares in 1973 and by over 107,000 hectares last year. The Mahaweli River Diversion Programme is in full swing in Sri Lanka. Completion is expected at the end of this year and the project will substantially increase the acreage of arable land and enable certain areas to yield two crops a year instead of one as at present. In some countries, attention is being paid to reclamation of waste land, desert transformation, improvement of cultivation methods, training their own agro-technicians, etc.

Encouraging Results

Through their endeavours, quite a number of countries have achieved encouraging results in grain pro-

duction. Statistics show that more than 30 third world countries have already become self-sufficient or basically self-sufficient (95 per cent or more) in grain, and more than 20 others are 90 per cent self-sufficient. Ignatius Kutu Acheampong, Head of State of Ghana, declared in July: "Gone are the days when we relied on foreign imports of food." Nepal is more than self-sufficient in grain and is exporting its surplus. The Sudan is self-sufficient in sorghum, its people's staple food. Annual production of wheat in Mexico over the last several years has risen. Its output hit an all-time high of 2.7 million tons in 1974-75. Besides meeting its own needs, Guyana has been able to export rice in recent years.

Furthermore, some countries have brought about increases in cotton, hemp, beet and other industrial crop production. As a result of the growth of cotton production, the textile industries of Tanzania, Sri Lanka, Cameroon, Ghana and Ecuador have registered corresponding development. In the main, these countries have become self-sufficient in cotton cloth. Tanzania also has built mills to produce hemp sacks and hemp cord, thus bringing about a change in the abnormal situation of exporting large quantities of sisal hemp and importing all the hemp sacks and cord it needed. Sri Lanka has since 1974 used domestic kenaf to make paper pulp as a substitute for imported long fibre pulp. Iran's 1973 bumper beet harvest greatly reduced its sugar imports. Pakistan produced last year some 600,000 tons of sugar which can meet the basic domestic requirements.

Facts prove that the countries of the third world possess a vast potential for developing agricultural production, particularly in grain, and that the super-powers' policy of using grain to enslave and exploit them can be defeated.

ON THE HOME FRONT

Rediffusion Network in Countryside

REDIFFUSION network has been set up in 92.7 per cent of the production teams (usually 30 families or so) in the rural areas across the land. In addition to transmitting programmes of Radio Peking and the provincial radio stations, they broadcast reports, lectures and literary and art items produced locally. Generally speaking, 70 per cent of the rural households have wired loudspeakers, the total number reaching over 100 million.

This network widely linking the vast countryside has developed tremendously in the last ten years. On September 15, 1965, Chairman Mao issued the instruction: "Strive to do broadcasting work well and serve the people of China and the world." This opened up new prospects for the development of broadcasting throughout the countryside. The total number of wired loudspeakers in the rural areas is now 13.5 times that of ten years ago. The peasant masses praise the rediffusion network because it plays a varied role:

Instructor in the Study of Marxist Theory. In our country there are 1,310 counties and cities (over half the total number) which run classes

of theory for the countryside through wired broadcasting. The theoretical courses given by the rediffusion station since March 1973 in the suburb of Hsiangtan in central China's Hunan Province have turned the area into a big school for studying Marxism. Over 90 per cent of the suburban commune members are able to listen to a lecture simultaneously.

Militant Propagandist. In the vigorous mass movement to learn from Tachai—the national pace-setter in agriculture, the network in vast rural areas has played the part of educating, mobilizing and organizing the masses. The station in Yushu County, northeast China, has persistently propagated the Party's basic line as well as its various principles and policies, and promoted new ideas or new trends while repudiating revisionism and capitalist tendencies. It praises advanced people and their deeds showing the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, and has become an important instrument for arousing public opinion in the campaign for good harvests.

In reviewing what they gained from listening to broadcasts, members of the Tachai Production Brigade said that they learnt about the situation at home and abroad; thus, while living in the countryside, they have the whole world in their minds and do a better job of farming for the revolution. In 1970, after listening to a broadcast of Renmin Ribao's editorial entitled "In Agriculture, Learn From Tachai," they held a discussion immediately and asked

themselves: The whole nation learns from Tachai; what should Tachai do? As a result, they worked even harder, so that grain production that year for the first time broke the record of 7.5 tons per hectare, far surpassing the country's planned target.

Last February a strong earthquake occurred in some places in China's northeast. Already in advance, some peasant broadcasters in Haicheng County (in the epicentral region) had supplied information on rescue and safety measures during an earthquake. They sent out timely predictions and forecasts of the earthquake and notices of precautionary measures adopted by departments concerned. Their communications helped to reduce the harm suffered by people and livestock. After the earthquake, they promptly made known the telegram expressing sympathy and solicitude sent by the Party's Central Committee, as well as the arrival of the delegation from the central authorities and rescue and medical teams. They enthusiastically reported on the advanced people and their deeds in working hard, relying on their own efforts and developing production and rebuilding their homes, so as to give encouragement in the fight against the disaster.

Providing Richer and More Colourful Cultural Life. Revolutionary dramas and local operas, music and revolutionary stories can be heard over the loudspeakers every day. Items also include teaching revolutionary songs and arias from the model operas which emerged from the proletarian revolution in literature and art. The wired broadcasting network has become an important instrument enabling socialist culture to flourish in the rural areas. The peasants praise it as an "excellent unseen stage."

Lanchow-Lhasa Air Service Inaugurated

AIR service between Lanchow and Lhasa was officially inaugurated on September 7. It embodies the great concern of Chairman Mao and the Party's Central Committee for the people of various nationalities in



Rural rediffusion station in a minority nationality area.

Tibet, and brings Lhasa into closer contact with Lanchow as well as with Peking.

The Lanchow-Lhasa airline, 1,636 kilometres long, is the second one linking Lhasa with the interior since the opening of the Chengtu-Lhasa airline in 1965. The plane, taking off from Lanchow, follows a route leading over Sining, Chinghai Lake, Tsaidam Basin and the city of Karmo, through a pass of the Kunlun Range, over the Chinghai-Tibet Plateau and the 6,750-metre-high Tangla Mountain before reaching its destination at the Lhasa Airport. The flight returns to Lanchow the same day and makes two round trips a week.

Formerly, a trip from Lanchow to Lhasa took more than 20 days. Leaving by train, one had to get off at a railway station at the west end of the Hohsi Corridor in Kansu Province, and change to a bus, which crossed deserts, grasslands and mountains to enter the Tibetan Plateau. Now, it takes a little more than three hours by air.

A Grass-Roots Trade Union Organization

HOW do trade unions at the grass-roots level operate in China? A typical example can be found at the Peking February 7 Rolling Stock Plant.

There are more than 9,000 union members, with 37 workers making up the plant's trade union committee.

Each workshop also has its own committee, each team its trade union group.

The plant's trade union vice-director Chang Ching-chang said: "In our country, workers look upon this organization as a school for communist education. All its activities are led by the Party committees at various levels. Its main task is to organize workers to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought so as to bring into full play the role of the working class as the main force in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Spare-time political schools are run at the plant level as well as in all workshops, and the number of workers studying in the schools has reached more than 500. Over 200 spare-time study groups have also been set up, with more than 2,500 taking part.

The working class is the leading class. But the workers realize that it is still necessary for them to remould their ideology. At the Peking February 7 Rolling Stock Plant each trade union group holds a meeting once a month at which the workers, besides summing up experiences and praising advanced people or deeds, consciously carry out criticism and self-criticism.

As one of its important tasks, the trade union guides the workers to concern themselves with state and plant affairs. It organizes union members to seriously discuss the plant's work summaries and produc-

tion plans, or other important tasks. For example, recently under the leadership of the Party committee, it organized an investigation team made up of veteran and advanced workers to check on the progress made by the workshop cadres and workers during their study of Chairman Mao's directive on the question of the theory of the proletarian dictatorship. They praised those who were studying well and criticized those who were lax in study, making suggestions for improvement.

In carrying out ideological education, the trade union helps heighten the workers' communist labour spirit by leading them to launch a movement to learn from Taching, an advanced unit on China's industrial front; at the same time, the workers' technical level has been also improved through spare-time technical training. All this has resulted in promoting the development of production.

Programmes for the workers' cultural and sports activities often organized by the trade union in the evenings are rich and lively. All the items are composed, written and performed by the workers themselves.

The trade union also pays close attention to the workers' well-being, and surveys of their living conditions are often made. The department involved is promptly informed about those who are having difficulties so that they can receive help if necessary. On holidays trade union cadres pay visits to workers' families to ask after their needs.

(Continued from p. 26.)

formed in the armed struggle against Portuguese colonial rule and extended the fullest possible support to their struggle. Everyone knows that the three Angolan liberation organizations were all born in the flames of struggle for national liberation and have contributed their share to the fight against Portuguese colonial domination and for the independence and freedom of Angola. All of them have been recognized

and supported by the Organization of African Unity and won sympathy and support from the world's people. We hope that the three organizations of Angola will have the overall situation in mind, take the national interests to heart, solve their differences through peaceful consultations, get united and oppose the enemy together. We are convinced that the Angolan people will surely overcome the obstacles on the road of advance and achieve national independence and liberation.

(*"Renmin Ribao" Commentator, September 19*)

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